

Positions Won by French in West Have Been Greatly Strengthened

ber, Leipzig and Dresden were sighted near the Falkland Islands by a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee.

An action followed, in the course of which the Scharnhorst, flying the flag of Admiral Count von Spee, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig, were sunk. The Dresden and Nürnberg made off during the action and are being pursued.

Two colliers also were captured.

The vice-admiral reports that the British casualties are very few in number.

Some survivors have been rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig.

The announcement of the admiral fails to state what British ships were engaged, for fear of informing the German admiralty of the whereabouts of the warships.

BELIEVED BRITISH SHIPS IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBER

It is assumed that the British ships were in considerable number, as the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau had already proved themselves formidable and effective.

London to-night is aflame with enthusiasm over the victory. There is a general confidence that the British, on land and sea, are slowly gaining the mastery over the Germans.

Admiral Sturdee's fleet has been on the watch for the German fleet for several weeks, ever since the defeat of the Cradock squadron. Reports recently received here were that the German ships were bound through the straits in the Pacific en route to the African coast. It is assumed here that the fleet was delayed for some unaccountable reason.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee was bound on Tuesday morning when he was attacked by the British off the Falklands on Tuesday morning.

The almost unbelievably small list of casualties on the British ships indicates to naval observers here that the British gunners must have had the advantage from the firing of the first salvo.

The lack of damage to the British ships also indicates that the Germans were surprised, because the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau together carried 22 8.2 guns, superior in range to any guns of the British ships except the 9.2. It is not believed any of the 9.2 guns figured in Tuesday's fight. If the British fleet had been slightly out of range, the Germans would undoubtedly have been able to inflict considerable damage before the six-inch guns of the British ships could have been brought into effective range.

WHAT PROBABLY HAPPENED, ACCORDING TO EXPERTS

What probably happened, according to naval experts, who to-night attempted to supply details not furnished by the official statement, was that the British ships, in port at a Salvador, in the Falkland Sound, sighted the Germans as they were approaching from the westward, and ran upon them in battle formation, gaining the advantage from the firing of the first salvo.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee has been commanding the second cruiser squadron since 1912. He is 56 years of age, and has been in the navy since 1871. He was promoted to rear-admiral from a captain in 1908. As a lieutenant he served in the Egyptian war, winning the Egyptian medal, the Alexander class, and the Khedive's bronze star. Just before his promotion to an admiral he served on the staff of the King as an aid. He commanded the British force in Samoa in 1909, and for this service he was decorated by the King.

The British squadron left England without the knowledge of the general public, and until his name was mentioned in the official statement, it was believed that the Vice-Admiral Sturdee was serving in home waters. The fact that he was taken from the post of chief of the war staff to command the second cruiser squadron, and that the determination of the British government to meet the Pacific and South Atlantic of German warships. It is believed, therefore, that the British commander is at the head of a formidable force.

In addition to the Dresden and Nürnberg, only one German warship, the Karlsruhe, now is unaccounted for in those waters, although there may be one or two more lurking about which the allies have not rounded up.

The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, with the cruisers Nürnberg and Dresden, composed the German Pacific fleet which, in the engagement with the British, were sunk. The Vice-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, on the coast of Chile, on November 1, sank the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope, with the loss of about 1,500 men.

Since that time the British squadrons have been searching for the Germans, of which little has been heard. Recent reports from Montevideo, Uruguay, were to the effect that the German fleet was on the coast of Uruguay, and that the German fleet had entered the South Atlantic, but there has been no authentic information of the whereabouts of the German fleet since that time.

The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were the largest vessels of the German fleet. They were sister ships, of 11,600 tons displacement, 460 feet on the water line, and were rated as fast as the mean speed of twenty-two and one-half knots. Each carried a complement of 755 men, and were armed with eight 8.2-inch guns, six six-inch guns, twenty-two 3.7-inch machine guns and four torpedo tubes.

The Leipzig had a displacement of 2,250 tons, and carried 286 men. She was 341 feet long on the water line, had a beam of forty-three and one-half feet, and was rated as fast as the mean speed of twenty-two and one-half knots. She carried three knots. Her largest guns, of which she carried ten, were 4.1-inch. She had also ten one-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes.

Admiral Count von Spee, commander of the German squadron, was aboard the Scharnhorst, which was his flagship.

EVACUATION OF LODZ WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE

PETROGRAD, December 9.—The evacuation of the Russian city of Lodz, Russian Poland, is admitted in a semi-official communication issued to-day though the statement adds that the Russians did not lose a soldier when the position was given up.

The text of the communication follows:

"The German official communication says that the Russians must have had enormous losses in evacuating Lodz. The confidence that should be placed in this communication is shaken by the fact that the Russian troops withdrew from Lodz about midnight on December 6, while the Germans remained motionless for fifteen hours in front of our empty trenches, the attack on which had cost them more than 10,000 soldiers, and upon which they dared not advance.

"Only at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of December 6 did the Germans move forward to verify the capture of the body in the trenches facing them. They then entered the town.

"In changing our positions in the region of Lodz we did not lose a soldier. We undertook this maneuver only after we had ascertained that the Germans had definitely decided not to continue their attacks in this district.

GERMANS DESTROY FISHERY FLYING RED CROSS FLAG

BERLIN, December 9. (By wireless to London, 4:10 P. M.)—The official statement issued by the German army headquarters this afternoon says:

"To the west of Rheims, a fishery flying the Red Cross flag, has been boarded and set on fire by our troops. As the flag had been ascertained by means of photographs taken by our aviators that behind the fishery was hidden a French heavy battery.

"French attacks in the district around Souain and on the villages of Varennes and Vouziers, in the Eastern part of the forest of Argonne, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"In the forest of Argonne itself ground was gained in several places. On this occasion we took a number of prisoners.

"The French suffered heavy losses in the battles reported yesterday to the north of Nancy. Our losses were comparatively small.

"New reports are at hand from East Prussia.

"In Northern Poland our troops are in close touch with the Russians, who have come to a standstill in a strongly fortified position East of the Warta in the fighting for Lwow.

"In Southern Poland, Austro-Hungarian troops fighting side by side with our troops have successfully renewed the attack."

POSITIONS WON BY FRENCH GREATLY STRENGTHENED

PARIS, December 9. (10:25 P. M.)—The following official communication was received from the French government:

"There are no other instances of importance to report, other than an advance of our troops before Parvillers, a department of the Somme, and a German attack upon Toul (Department of the Moselle), which was repulsed.

"There was artillery fighting from the sea to the day of December 8, according to the French official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon, and all the positions won by the French during the past two days have been strengthened.

"The French have made gains in the Aisne, in the Meuse and in the Argonne regions."

READY TO MEET ANY FLEET EXCEPT GREAT BRITAIN'S

(Continued From First Page.)

policy at the present time," replied the admiral.

"Why, then, is it necessary for us to have a navy to control the seas against Germany or France?"

"That is a very difficult and hypothetical question, that is not within my province as a military man, to answer," Admiral Fletcher replied.

"If we had a conflict with any nation," the admiral then continued, "a moment's reflection, 'we would naturally be inclined to regard the British fleet as the one to be met. You make provision for defense proportionate to the probability of future conditions. Otherwise the only solution is that we must make every effort to whip the world. I do not think that anybody ever considers the conflicting interests between England and the United States have been at all serious, or that there is any probability that they will be. Our interests are too much in common."

"Then we don't have to build against England, in your opinion," suggested Gray.

"That is right," was the admiral's answer.

"What nations, then, do you think we do have to build against?"

"The question was asked by a member of the press, and several other members objected.

"I must be excused from answering that question, and would like to have it stricken out," said the admiral.

Mr. Gray withdrew it.

BEHIND IN DEVELOPING AIR CRAFT AND SUBMARINES

The United States has been behind the times in developing air craft and submarines, the admiral said. He recommended that the government should develop air craft and submarines for mines, for all craft and auxiliary weapons of that character.

Representative Roberts asked many questions regarding mobilization.

"If you received orders to prepare for war, how long would it take you?" asked Mr. Roberts.

"In emergency," replied the admiral, "some vessels would be ready to-day, others to-morrow, and all within a week. We have some in the navy yards undergoing repairs, but they could rendezvous within that time."

TWO BOYS ARRESTED

Charged With Stealing Horse and Buggy From Colored Farmer.

Raymond Jenkins and Leonard Haines, fourteen-year-old boys, living in South Richmond, were arrested on a car of the Richmond and Petersburg Line, charged with stealing a horse and buggy from W. A. Hland, a colored farmer living near Middlethorpe. The boys were taken to the Juvenile Detention Home for the night, and will be arraigned in the Juvenile Court this morning.

The boys are said to have stolen the horse and buggy while it was standing at the corner of Ninth and H Street. They drove out toward Petersburg. The police were informed of the theft, and at once asked the assistance of the Petersburg police. The Chief of Police secured a automobile, and drove out to meet the team, sighting it near Chester. The boys saw him, and deserting the team, took the horse and buggy, and fled. The car was bound in Richmond, and the boys were on it and were at once placed under arrest.

FRANCE PAYS HIGHEST HONOR TO HERRICK

NEW YORK, December 9.—The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor is on its way from the President of France to Myron T. Herrick, in recognition of Mr. Herrick's services to the French people while ambassador to France. Mr. Herrick was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, the highest honor which France can bestow upon a foreigner, by the French ambassador at Washington, who said he was acting under instructions of President Poincaré.

German Merchantmen Sunk by Allies' Ships

BUENOS AYRES, December 9.—Three German merchantmen were sunk by British and Japanese warships off the coast of Argentina. The German merchantmen were the *Feuer*, the *Southampton* and the *Feuer*, the southernmost extremity of South America, last Sunday, according to advices just received here.

AMERICANS WILL RETURN FIRE ACROSS BORDER

Government's Determination After Full Discussion of Situation by Wilson and Cabinet.

SHARP WARNING TO MEXICANS

No Act of "Aggression" Contemplated, but Officials Think Measure of Defense Is Fully Justified. Forces Delayed in Start.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—If the contention between Mexico and the United States, do not cease firing into American territory, the three batteries of field artillery sent to the international line will be ordered to return the fire.

This is the United States government's determination, it became known to-night, after a full discussion of the situation by President Wilson and his Cabinet. No specific orders have been given, but while Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, who was directed to proceed to Naco with the field artillery, is in route there, officials expect an answer to the sharp warning given to Mexican factions battling across the border that bullets and shells must not fall on American soil.

No act of "aggression" is contemplated, a statement issued by the White House to-day said, but officials draw a distinction between aggressive and defensive action. Field artillery or field guns to cross the Mexican line or open fire first would constitute an act of aggression, but to remain on American soil and return the fire of the Mexicans in the event of an attack, officials, a measure of defense fully justified, and not an act of war or invasion. The White House statement issued by Secretary Tumulty, after a conference with the President, was as follows:

"It has been thought wise to strengthen the forces at Naco because of the reckless carelessness of the Mexican factions there in failing to control the direction of their fire. Of course, no aggressive action is contemplated."

PLAN SHOULD WARNINGS PROVE INEFFECTIVE

It was explained that the war department thought that the artillery ordered to Naco could fire over the Mexican town into the lines of the Mexican faction which insisted on firing into American territory. This is the plan should warnings prove futile. The general expectation, however, is that no such contingency will arise.

The Washington government's action constituted a warning to the future, and was taken to mean that any firing into American territory along the border would be met by similar steps. Many telegrams had come telling of injuries to the American faction, and bullets, and at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, where the telegrams were discussed, it was understood that the government would put an end to such occurrences was emphatically expressed.

Rafael Zubaran-Capmany, Carranza agent here, issued a statement to-night denying the charges against the United States. He said that the Carranza government was responsible for firing across the border, and challenging Governor Maytorena, on behalf of General Hill, the Carranza commander, to withdraw into the interior and fight a pitched battle. He made public a telegram from General Hill declaring the American military authorities at Naco, Ariz., were acting in favor of Maytorena's troops.

"Bullets from our enemy are constantly damaging to the American town, but we are held responsible for the damage to the town," said the Carranza agent. "The families of our chiefs and officers and many of our soldiers are living in Naco, Ariz. Under these circumstances, you can see how reasonable it is for us to avoid firing toward the United States."

DELAYED BY LACK OF ROAD EQUIPMENT

EL PASO, TEXAS, December 9.—The three batteries of the Sixth Field Artillery have been delayed twenty-four hours in leaving Fort Bliss, near El Paso, because of a lack of road equipment is given as the reason.

In the meantime, agents of the Villamayorena faction, who have been here attempting to purchase ammunition to continue their attack on the Mexican town, are alleged to have recommended to insurgent Sonora government that he attack before the American artillery can arrive or an arms embargo be enforced.

Three special trains bearing the artillery are expected to leave El Paso early to-morrow. They will convey the twelve cannons of the three batteries and a large quantity of ammunition and equipment to establish a permanent winter camp at Naco. Nearly 500 officers and men will go.

General Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Southern department, which has jurisdiction over the entire Mexican border, said that the Mexican town is on his way to Naco.

SUBHI BEY SURRENDERS; BRITISH OCCUPY KURNA

LONDON, December 9. (9:22 P. M.)—It is officially announced that Subhi Bey, late Governor of Basra, Asiatic Turkey, commander of the Turkish forces in Kurna, yesterday surrendered unconditionally to British troops. The Indian expeditionary force which is operating at the head of the Persian Gulf.

Kurna subsequently was occupied by the British, who are now in complete control of the country from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers to the sea, and of the right part of the Persian Gulf.

The Indian Office, in a report on these operations, says: "A reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Kurna was made December 6 by Colonel G. S. Fraser, with the One Hundred and Tenth Mahratta Light Infantry. The enemy was encountered on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite Kurna. They were attacked and driven across the river, losing heavily. Two guns and seventy prisoners, including three general officers, were captured.

"Kurna was found to be strongly held by guns and infantry, and the British, finding no means of crossing the Tigris, withdrew to their original bivouac.

"The following day reinforcements were sent from Basra with Brigadier-General Charles Irwin Fry, and they captured Kurna, and took three guns and 100 prisoners, including three officers.

"On December 8 the British crossed the river, and the next day Subhi Bey surrendered.

"The British casualties during the whole of these operations amounted to one British officer killed and three and a half British soldiers wounded."

M'ADOO TELLS OF STEPS TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE

Catastrophe of Calamitous Proportions, He Says, Was Narrowly Averted.

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Recommendations That War Revenue Tax Law Be Extended by President's Proclamation Until End of European Conflict.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Secretary McAdoo, in his annual report to Congress to-day, outlined at length the steps taken by the Treasury Department to restore confidence and support American business, shaken and weakened by the European war.

"A catastrophe of calamitous proportions," said the report, "was narrowly averted. It is a tribute to the economic strength and soundness of the country, and to the patriotism of its people in every class and walk of life that the shock has been so admirably withstood. A panic of cataclysmic proportions might easily have resulted, and if it had, the injury to the country would have been incalculable, and many years would have been required to overcome its effects."

By formation of the \$100,000,000 gold pool, the \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund, the \$100,000,000 currency and the deposit of crop-maturing money in national banks, the situation was relieved, and confidence was revived, the report says.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED BY PROMPT ACTION

"Through the prompt and effective action of the Treasury Department, with the cordial and intelligent cooperation of the banking and business interests of the country, the danger has been averted," says the report.

"Confidence has been maintained in the face of the war. At no time since the war broke out has there been a general loss of confidence in the government, with the exception of a few isolated cases, a failure on the part of any solvent national bank to honor its checks in currency or money or a failure of any business enterprise. The revival of business throughout the country is the best evidence that confidence has been restored. There is every reason why the country should look forward to the future with confidence, so far as its trade, commerce and industry are concerned."

In spite of drains from Europe, where the loan owed about \$450,000,000 at the end of the year, Secretary McAdoo says that the Treasury's gold holdings show a reduction of only \$38,656,279 on October 31, 1914, compared with holdings of \$1,258,218,857 on June 30, 1913.

Secretary McAdoo referred in some detail to his action against banks which, he publicly announced, were hoarding money, piling up reserves and charging high interest rates with no good cause. It was a disagreeable duty, he said, but one which resulted in a determination on his own part to withdraw from the banks funds from banks not using such funds for the benefit of their communities.

BENEFICIAL EFFECT UPON THE SITUATION

"This action," he said, "had a salutary influence, because it was followed by a general loosening up of credits, and while it is not for a moment intended that the improvements in the situation, it is, nevertheless, believed to have had a beneficial effect upon the situation."

Mr. McAdoo's report is devoted largely to a review of the activities of his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and he began, but he included detailed statements of the Treasury's participation in various post-war problems.

The secretary makes several recommendations to Congress for the war revenue tax law should not expire December 31, 1915, but that its operation should be extended until the end of the European war, by proclamation of the President.

Discussing the income tax law the secretary advocates a change in the law so that persons having a gross income of \$3,000 be required to make a return, instead of those with a net income of that amount or over.

"Such an amendment," he says, "would simplify the administration of the law, assure more complete returns, and materially reduce the income tax revenue, and save an immense amount of expense to which the government is now subjected in maintaining a large corps of inspectors and investigators to hunt out the persons who have failed to make returns. He recommends also the repeal of the provision by which taxes do not accrue until ten days after the close of the year, and would make them accrue July 1 each year.

IS MET WITH OBSTACLES

Although the law did not produce the revenue expected, the secretary says, it has proved satisfactory, and a new provision in the law, which would overcome at the outset, and that folks

Bladder Trouble Causes Terrible Pains

After taking a trial bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which you forwarded to me, I purchased some from a local drug store, and after using three dollar bottles I can truthfully say that I was cured of all the terrible pains I had in my back, side and head, caused by bladder trouble. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble, and suffered so that I could not even stay in bed with the pain. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root made me feel just like a new person. I have given it to my wife and recommend it to anyone suffering as I did.

Very truly yours,
MISS MARY ARDNER,
807 Washington St., Defiance, Ohio.

Sworn to before me and in my presence and before me the said Miss Mary Ardner, this 15th day of July, 1914.

F. L. RAY, Notary Public.

Prove This Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince any one. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Richmond Daily Times-Dispatch. Regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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are unaccustomed and must be educated to it.

Taking the tables of returns Mr. McAdoo infers that there must be many who failed to pay the tax.

"It is clear," says he, "that there were thousands of persons who failed altogether to make a return as required by law. The remedy for this, of course, is to have the collectors of internal revenue in each district make an agreement upon those who, in the opinion of the collector are liable for the tax, and in addition, to make such investigations as may be necessary to determine the persons who have failed to make proper returns. The experience of the department shows that many erroneous and faulty returns have been made. The work of discovering such cases, he adds, is being pushed forward with all possible rapidity.

"The collection of revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914," says Mr. McAdoo, "shows the success of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, as a revenue measure." He goes on to show that the revenue was \$270,000,000 in its first year, and that there was actually collected \$282,560,000. That how is solely due to the new law with its corporation and income tax features was \$383,701,289, or \$2,891,281 in excess of the previous year's receipts under the preceding revenue measure.

REVENUES SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY WAR

"The European war," said the secretary, "seriously affected the revenues of the government from imports. The revenue from imports for the fiscal year 1914, was \$167,212,829, and for October, 1913, it was \$30,138,049, a decrease of \$137,074,780. That is, the revenue from imports was reduced by more than one-half."

The estimate made by the department indicates that the revenue from imports for the fiscal year 1915, will be between \$100,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

That these estimates cannot be accurate is evident from the fact that the revenue from imports for the fiscal year 1914, was \$167,212,829, and for October, 1913, it was \$30,138,049, a decrease of \$137,074,780.

Mr. McAdoo again recommends to Congress the consolidation of the revenue cutters and life-saving services to bear the name "Coast Guard Service." He urged the building of two more revenue cutters and the appropriation of a leprosy hospital for the use of the public health service. He announced that the Treasury Department is making a study of the facilities for the collection of the revenue from the transportation of money and securities, and the collection of the revenue from the transportation of goods.

OBITUARY

Captain James L. White.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ABINGDON, Va., December 9.—Captain James L. White, senior member of the law firm of White, Pennington & Penn, the oldest member of Abingdon, died here this morning at 12:05 o'clock. Captain White was in his seventy-third year, and was born and raised in Abingdon. He was the son of James C. White, who was his mother, before her marriage, was Margaret Jane Greenway. He was educated at Abingdon Male Academy and at the University of Virginia, and left that institution in the spring of 1861 with a company and went to Harpers Ferry, where he was afterwards captain of a company from Russell County, Va., and was adjutant of the thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, in the Civil War. He was on the staff of General William Terry. He was severely wounded at Appomattox Springs and was left on the battlefield for dead. He graduated from law in Washington and Lee University and was elected judge of the circuit court of Washington County in 1870 by a majority of 1,600. Since coming to the bar, he had actively engaged in his private law practice. Thanksgiving Day of this year. He came to his office the following day and was taken ill that morning.

In his early professional career Captain White was associated with Colonel Arthur C. Cummings, and for a long period with Judge John C. Buchanan. When Judge Buchanan went on the bench in 1885 he formed a partnership

John W. Paul.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, Va., December 9.—John W. Paul, of Fishersville, one of the most successful and prominent men of Augusta County, died this morning at 12:05 o'clock. Captain White was in his seventy-third year, and was born and raised in Abingdon. He was the son of James C. White, who was his mother, before her marriage, was Margaret Jane Greenway. He was educated at Abingdon Male Academy and at the University of Virginia, and left that institution in the spring of 1861 with a company and went to Harpers Ferry, where he was afterwards captain of a company from Russell County, Va., and was adjutant of the thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, in the Civil War. He was on the staff of General William Terry. He was severely wounded at Appomattox Springs and was left on the battlefield for dead. He graduated from law in Washington and Lee University and was elected judge of the circuit court of Washington County in 1870 by a majority of 1,600. Since coming to the bar, he had actively engaged in his private law practice. Thanksgiving Day of this year. He came to his office the following day and was taken ill that morning.

William A. Thomas.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, Va., December 9.—William A. Thomas, aged sixty-seven years, died at his home at 1501 Millmore Street, after an illness of several months. He was a native

Order early—HOLSUM Pan Biscuits.

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You must use Choice Olive Oil or your Salad is a failure. Pompeian is Pure and CHOICE—with a "Fruity Flavor" that improves Salads!

Full Half Pint, 9.25
Full Pint, 15.50
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And have a small stream on your place, we can probably convert this power into electricity to light all your buildings, as well as operate small machines, such as pumping water, refrigerating and making ice, electric fans, etc. Write us for particulars.

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with George E. Penn with whom he was associated at the time of his death. As a lawyer he ranked among the best in the State. As a man, he was universally popular and beloved. He took an active interest in politics and public affairs, but would never permit his friends to elect him to office, after his term expired as attorney for the Commonwealth.

Since the death of his father in 1881, Captain White had been a member of the board of trustees of Stonewall Jackson College, and was a member of that board at the time of his death. He was for many years a member of the board of visitors of Virginia Military Institute, and as such rendered that school and the State most valuable service.

He leaves his wife, whom is a daughter of the late Wm. H. Robertson, and eight children.

The funeral will be conducted from his late residence at 8 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Dr. George Roth Ewell.

Dr. George Roth Ewell, for many years one of the most prominent drug-ists in Lynchburg, died this morning at 12:05 o'clock. He was born in England, and came to this country in 1840, where he died on Tuesday while visiting his daughter, Dr. Ewell, who retired from active business years ago, and his home in Brookland Park. He was married, and his wife, Mrs. E. E. Ewell, died in 1908. He is survived by his wife, a son, E. E. Ewell, and his daughter, Mrs. E. E. Ewell. His death was unexpected.

Mrs. Jennie Oakley Tate.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, Va., December 9.—Mrs. Jennie Oakley Tate, wife of John By Tate, died at the residence of her mother, Mrs. R. A. Oakley, this morning at 12:05 o'clock. She was born in Lynchburg, and was a member of the Methodist Church. She had resided here all of her life. Mrs. Tate was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a devoted wife and mother. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. R. A. Oakley, her husband, a little daughter, Shirley, and a brother, Theodore Oakley.

John W. Brown.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., December 9.—John W. Brown, head of the H. J. Brown Company, died at his home in Raleigh, N. C., this morning at 12:05 o'clock. He was a prominent citizen of Raleigh, and was a member of the Citizens' National Bank, died early this morning at his home in Dawson Street, following an illness of several weeks. Mr. Brown was a prominent citizen of Raleigh, and was a member of the Citizens' National Bank, died early this morning at his home in Dawson Street, following an illness of several weeks. Mr. Brown was a prominent citizen of Raleigh, and was a member of the Citizens' National Bank, died early this morning at his home in Dawson Street, following an illness of several weeks.

John S. Morris.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, Va., December 9.—John S. Morris, a prominent Campbell County farmer, died late yesterday on his plantation near Rustburg, and the body was brought to Lynchburg for burial. His surviving children are John S. Morris, Jr., and Miss Graham Morris, and his wife, Mrs. Morris. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Morris, and his children, John S. Morris, Jr., and Miss Graham Morris.

Mrs. H. H. Crocker.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., December 9.—Mrs. H. H. Crocker, wife of Chief of Police Deputy Sheriff H. H. Crocker, died early this morning at her home on North Wilmington Street after an illness of nearly two years. She was fifty-eight years of age, and was the daughter of the late John H. Crocker, of Guilford County, before her marriage.

John W. Paul.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, Va., December 9.—John W. Paul, of Fishersville, one of the most successful and prominent men of Augusta County, died this morning at 12:05 o'clock. Captain White was in his seventy-third year, and was born and raised in Abingdon. He was the son of James C. White, who was his mother, before her marriage, was Margaret Jane Greenway. He was educated at Abingdon Male Academy and at the University of Virginia, and left that institution in the spring of 1861 with a company and went to Harpers Ferry, where he was afterwards captain of a company from Russell County, Va., and was adjutant of the thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, in the Civil War. He was on the staff of General William Terry. He was severely wounded at Appomattox Springs and was left on the battlefield for dead. He graduated from law in Washington and Lee University and was elected judge of the circuit court of Washington County in 1870 by a majority of 1,600. Since coming to the bar, he had actively engaged in his private law practice. Thanksgiving Day of this year. He came to his office the following day and was taken ill that morning.

William A. Thomas.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, Va., December 9.—William A. Thomas, aged sixty-seven years, died at his home at 1501 Millmore Street, after an illness of several months. He was a native

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of Bedford County and a member of Memorial Methodist Church. In addition to his widow, Mr. Thomas is survived by the following children: Mrs. E. L. Sutor, Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Miss E. Estelle Thomas and Miss Alice C. Thomas, of Lynchburg, and W. L. Thomas, of Newark, N. J. His brothers of deceased are: Joseph M. Thomas, and George D. Thomas, of Denver, Col., and Miss Mary E. Thomas, of Lynchburg.

J. Oscar Sirk.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., December 9.—J. Oscar Sirk, aged forty-one, a well-known farmer of Nether, Culpeper County, died yesterday at a local hospital. His wife and nine children survive. The remains were sent this morning to Culpeper County, where the interment will be held to-morrow.

DEATHS

HOEN.—Died at his residence in Baltimore, Md., December the 9th, ERNEST HOEN, JR., son of late late Frances E. Hoen and brother of E. Webber Hoen, of this city.

POLLOCK.—Died at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Charles P. Janney, of this city, December 8, 1914. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Abram Davis and Elizabeth Ellen Pollock, and also sister-in-law of Mr. Mathew Gilmour, of this city.

Funeral FRIDAY at Warrington.

THOMPSON.—Died, suddenly, Sunday, December 6, 1914, at 2:30 P. M., his home, Groves and Thompson Avenues, Stop 11, Westhampton line, near the intersection of the N. & W. Fendrick Thompson.

Funeral from Tabernacle Baptist Church, FREDERICKSBURG, December 10, 12:30 P. M. Interment at Hollywood Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. (Cleveland Ohio) papers, please copy.

DUAL.—Died at the home of his sister, Mrs. R. E. Goode, Westinghouse, MR. LUTHER DUAL, December 9, 1914, at 9:30 A. M. Burial at Crewe, Va.

Funeral services from the home FRIDAY 8:15 A. M. Burial at Crewe, Va.

PHILLIPS.—At Newark, N. J., December 7, 7:45 P. M., MRS. ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, widow of John Morris Phillips, died at her home, 1000 Avenue E., William E. Albert and Mr. Phillips, and three daughters—Miss Lydia, Mrs. Alfred P. Shuman, all of Newark, and Mrs. William M. Tompkins, of this city.

Funeral THURSDAY, 11 o'clock.

JONES.—Died, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. Sterling, Rosemead Road, and Stuart Avenue, P. M., MRS. LALIE THORP JONES, age fifty-two.

Washington and Baltimore papers please copy.

Funeral notice later.

IN MEMORIAM

IN sad, but loving, remembrance to our darling wife and mother, LAURA MITCHELL KIRBY, who fell asleep in Jesus December 9, 1914.

HUSBAND AND SONS.

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